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South-Carolina EXTRA-

THE GAZETTE ORDINARY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1774.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, *Printer to the Honourable the* COMMONS HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY, *at his Office on the BAY, near the Exchange.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, of April 5, 1774.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE following Act of Parliament, paſſed in the preſent Seſſions, and which takes place on the Firſt of JUNE next, is printed for the information of the Merchants of Great-Britain and Ireland trading to North-America, viz.

An Act to diſcontinue, in ſuch manner and for ſuch time as are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping of Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, at the Town, and within the Harbour of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *in* North America.

WHEREAS dangerous commotions and inſurrections have been fomented and raiſed in the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England, by divers ill-affected perſons, to the ſubverſion of his Majeſty's government, and to the utter deſtruction of the public peace and good order of the ſaid Town; in which commotions and inſurrections certain valuable cargoes of Teas, being the property of the Eaſt-India Company, and on board certain veſſels lying within the bay or harbour of Boſton, were ſeized and deſtroyed: And whereas, in the preſent condition of the ſaid town and harbour, the commerce of his Majeſty's ſubjects cannot be ſafely carried on there, nor the cuſtoms payable to his Majeſty duly collected; and it is therefore expedient that the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms ſhould be forthwith removed from the ſaid Town: May it pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to lade or put, or cauſe to be laden and put, off or from any quay, wharf, or other place, within the ſaid town of Boſton, or in or upon any part of the ſhore of the bay, commonly called the harbour of Boſton, between a certain headland or point called Nahant Point, on the Eaſtern ſide of the entrance into the ſaid bay, and a certain other headland or point called Alderton Point, or the Weſtern ſide of the entrance into the ſaid bay, or in or upon any iſland, creek, landing place, bank, or other place, within the ſaid bay or headlands, into any ſhip, veſſel, lighter, boat, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandize whatſoever, to be tranſported or carried into any other country, province, or place whatſoever, or into any other part of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England; or to take up, diſcharge, or lay on land, or cauſe or procure, to be taken up, diſcharged, or laid on land, within the ſaid Town, or in or upon any of the places aforeſaid, out of any boat, lighter, ſhip, veſſel, or bottom, any goods, wares, or merchandize whatſoever, to be brought from any other country, province, or place, or any other part of the ſaid province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New-England, upon pain of the forfeiture of the ſaid goods, wares, and merchandizes, and of the ſaid boat, lighter, ſhip, veſſel, or other bottom into which the ſame ſhall be put, or out of which the ſame ſhall be taken, and of guns, ammunition, tackle, furniture, and ſtores, in or belonging to the ſame: And if any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize, ſhall, within the ſaid town, or in any of the places aforeſaid, be laden or taken in from the ſhore into any barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, from or out of any ſhip or veſſel coming in and arriving from any other country or province, or other part of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay in New-England, ſuch barge, hoy, lighter, wherry, or boat, ſhall be forfeited and loſt.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any wharfinger or keeper of any wharf, crane, or quay, or their ſervants, or any of them, ſhall take up or land, or knowingly ſuffer to be taken up or landed, or ſhall ſhip off, or ſuffer to be taken up or landed, or ſhall ſhip off, or ſuffer to be waterborne, at or from any of their ſaid wharves, cranes, or quays, any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandize; in every ſuch caſe, all and every wharfinger, and keeper of ſuch wharf, crane, or quay, and every perſon whatſoever, who ſhall be aſſiſting, or otherwiſe concerned in the ſhipping or in the loading or putting on board any boat, or other veſſel, for that purpoſe, or in the unſhipping ſuch goods, wares, and merchandize, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come after the loading, ſhipping, or unſhipping thereof, ſhall forfeit and loſe treble the value thereof, to be computed at the higheſt price which ſuch ſort of goods, wares, and merchandize, ſhall bear at the place where ſuch offence ſhall be committed, at the time when the ſame ſhall be ſo committed, together with the veſſels and boats, and all the horſes, cattle, and carriages whatſoever, made uſe of in the ſhipping, unſhipping, landing, removing, carriage, or conveyance of any of the aforeſaid goods, wares, and merchandize.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be moored or lie at anchor, or be ſeen hovering within the ſaid Bay, deſcribed and bounded as aforeſaid, or within one league from the ſaid Bay ſo deſcribed, or the ſaid Headlands, or any of the Iſlands lying between or within the ſame, it ſhall and may be lawful for any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commiſſioned Officer of his Majeſty's fleet or ſhips of war, or for any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, to compel ſuch ſhip or veſſel to depart to ſome other port or harbour, or to ſuch ſtation as the ſaid Officer ſhall appoint, and to uſe ſuch force for that purpoſe as ſhall be found neceſſary: And if ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall not depart accordingly, within ſix hours after notice for that purpoſe given by ſuch perſon as aforeſaid, ſuch ſhip or veſſel together with all the goods laden on board thereon, and all the guns, ammunition, tackle, and furniture, ſhall be forfeited and loſt, whether bulk ſhall have been broken or not.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any military or other ſtores for his Majeſty's uſe, or to the ſhips or veſſels wherein the ſame ſhall be laden, which ſhall be commiſſioned by, and in the immediate pay of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors; nor to any fuel or victuals brought coaſt-wiſe from any part of the continent of America, for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, provided the veſſel wherein the ſame are to be carried ſhall be duly furniſhed with a cocket and let-paſs, after having been duly ſearched by the proper Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at Marblehead, in the port of Salem, in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay; and that ſome Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms be alſo there put on board the ſaid veſſel, who is hereby authoriſed to go on board, and proceed with the ſaid veſſel, together with a ſufficient number of perſons, properly armed, for his defence, to the ſaid town or harbour of Boſton; nor to any ſhips or veſſels which may happen to be within the ſaid harbour of Boſton, on or before the firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, and may have either laden or taken on board, or be there with intent to load or take on board, or to land or diſcharge any goods, wares, and merchandize, provided the ſaid ſhips and veſſels do depart the ſaid harbour within fourteen days after the ſaid firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all ſeizures, penalties, and forfeitures, inflicted by this Act, ſhall be made and proſecuted by any Admiral, Chief Commander, or commiſſioned Officer, of his Majeſty's fleet, or ſhips of war, or by the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or ſome of them, or by ſome other Perſon deputed or authoriſed, by warrant from the Lord High Treaſurer, or the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury for the time being, and no other Perſon whatſoever: And if any ſuch Officer, or other Perſon authoriſed as aforeſaid, ſhall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe or reward, to connive at ſuch landing or unlanding, or ſhall make or commence any colluſive ſeizure, information or agreement for that purpoſe, or ſhall do any other act whatſoever, whereby the goods, wares or merchandize, prohibited as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſuffered to paſs either inwards or outwards, or whereby the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this Act, may be evaded, every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum of five hundred pounds for every ſuch offence, and ſhall become incapable of any office or employment, civil or military; and every Perſon who ſhall give, offer, or promiſe, any ſuch bribe or reward, or ſhall contract, agree, or treat with any Perſon, ſo authorized as aforeſaid, to commit any ſuch offence, ſhall forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this Act, ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, and be divided, paid and applied, in like manner as other penalties and forfeitures, inflicted by any Act or Acts of Parliament, relating to the trade or revenues of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, are directed to be proſecuted, ſued for or recovered, divided, paid, and applied, by two ſeveral Acts of Parliament, the one paſſed in the fourth year of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, "An Act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colo-" nies and plantations in America; for continuing, a-" mending, and making perpetual, an Act paſſed in the " ſixth year of the reign of his late Majeſty King George " the Second, intituled, An Act for the better ſecuring " and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's ſugar colo-" nies in America; for applying the produce of ſuch du-" ties, and the duties to ariſe by virtue of the aforeſaid " Act, towards defraying the expences of protecting and " ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations; for explain-" ing an Act made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign " of King Charles the Second, intituled, An Act for the " encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland trades, " and for the better ſecuring the plantation trade; and " for altering and diſallowing ſeveral drawbacks on ex-" ports from this kingdom, and more effectually prevent-" ing the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and from " the ſaid colonies and plantations, and improving and " ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great-Britain;" the other paſſed in the eighth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, intituled, "An Act for the more eaſy and " eaſy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures " inflicted by the Acts of Parliament relating to the trade " or revenues of the Britiſh colonies and plantations in " America."

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every charter party, bill of leading, and other contract for conſigning, ſhipping, or carrying any goods, wares, and merchandize whatſoever, to or from the ſaid town of Boſton, or any part of the bay or harbour thereof, deſcribed as aforeſaid, which have been made or entered into, ſo long as this Act ſhall remain in full force, relating to any ſhip which ſhall arrive at the ſaid town or harbour after the firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby declared to be, utterly void, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenever it ſhall be made to appear to his Majeſty, in his Privy Council, that peace and obedience to the laws ſhall be ſo far reſtored in the ſaid town of Boſton, that the trade of Great-Britain may ſafely be carried on there, and his Majeſty's cuſtoms duly collected, and his Majeſty, in his Privy Council, ſhall adjudge the ſame to be true, it ſhall and may be lawful for his Majeſty, by Proclamation, or order of Council, to aſſign and appoint the extent, bounds and limits, of the port or harbour of Boſton, and of every creek or haven within the ſame, or in the iſlands within the precinct thereof; and alſo to aſſign and appoint ſuch and ſo many open places, quays, and wharves, within the ſaid harbour, creeks, havens, and iſlands, for the landing, diſcharging, lading and ſhipping of goods, as his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient; and alſo to appoint ſuch and ſo many Officers of the cuſtoms therein as his Majeſty ſhall think fit; after which it ſhall be lawful for any perſon or perſons to lade or put off from, or to diſcharge and land upon, ſuch wharves, quays and places, ſo appointed within the ſaid harbour, and none other, any goods, wares and merchandize whatever.

Provided always, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, ſhall be laden or put off from, or diſcharged or landed upon, any other place, than the quays, wharves or places, ſo to be appointed, the ſame, together with the ſhips, boats, and other veſſels employed therein, and the horſes, or other cattle and carriages uſed to convey the ſame, and the perſon or perſons concerned or aſſiſting therein, or to whoſe hands the ſame ſhall knowingly come, ſhall ſuffer all the forfeitures and penalties impoſed by this or any other Act on the illegal ſhipping or landing of goods.

Provided alſo, and it is hereby declared and enacted, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued, to enable his Majeſty to appoint ſuch port, harbour, creeks, quays, wharves, places, or officers, in the ſaid town of Boſton, or in the ſaid bay or iſlands, until it ſhall ſufficiently appear to his Majeſty, that full ſatisfaction hath been made by or on behalf of the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Boſton, to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt-Indies, for the damages ſuſtained by the ſaid Company, by the deſtruction of their goods ſent to the town of Boſton, on board certain ſhips or veſſels as aforeſaid; and until it ſhall be certified to his Majeſty, in Council, by the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid Province, that reaſonable ſatisfaction hath been made to the officers of his Majeſty's revenue, and others, who ſuffered by the riots and inſurrections above-mentioned, in the months of November and December, in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-three, and in the month of January, in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any action or ſuit ſhall be commenced, either in Great Britain or America, againſt any perſon or perſons, for any thing done in purſuance of this Act of Parliament, the defendant or defendants, in ſuch action or ſuit, may plead the general iſſue, and give the ſaid act and the ſpecial matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the ſame was done in purſuance and by the authority of this act; and if it ſhall appear ſo to have been done, the Jury ſhall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action, after the Defendant or Defendants ſhall have appeared; or if Judgment ſhall be given upon any Verdict or Demurrer, againſt the Plaintiff, the Defendant or Defendants ſhall recover treble Coſts, and have

the like remedy for the same, as Defendants have in other cases by Law.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 20.

Last night arrived here an express from Boston, by whom we learn, that a vessel with the Port Bill arrived there the 10th Instant, and that General Gage arrived on Friday, the 13th, in the Lively frigate; that Governor Hutchinson, conscious of his guilt, had taken sanctuary in Castle William, among the Tea Commissioners: That on Friday, the 13th, the people of Boston held a town meeting, when they came into the following VOTE:

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, duly qualified, and legally warned in Public Town Meeting, assembled at Faneuil-Hall, on Friday the 13th of May.

VOTED, THAT it is the opinion of this town, that if the other colonies come into a joint resolution, to stop all importation from Great-Britain, and exportation to Great-Britain and every part of the West-Indies, till the Act for blocking up this harbour be repealed, the same will prove the salvation of North-America and her liberties; on the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is high reason to fear that fraud, power, and the most odious oppression will rise triumphant over right, justice, social happiness, and freedom. And moreover that this Vote be forthwith transmitted by the Moderator to all our sister colonies, in the name and behalf of this town.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

By sundry letters from Boston it appears, that the first account of the Bill greatly surprized them, but that they now seem cool, and are determined to act with moderation and firmness, and wait with the utmost impatience to hear the determination of the other Colonies.

By the same express we hear, that the New-Yorkers have had several meetings on the occasion, and have appointed a Committee to take the sense of the Town and the other Colonies, on such measures, as will be most proper, on this *alarming occasion.*

To the FREEMEN *of* AMERICA.

IT is impossible to review the advantages we derive from our connection with Great-Britain, without wishing it to be perpetual. We were formed by her laws and religion—We are cloathed with her manufactures—and protected by her fleets and armies. Her Kings are the umpires of our disputes, and the centre of our union. In a word, the Island of Britain is the fortress in which we are sheltered from the machinations of all the powers of Europe. No wonder, therefore, we look forward with horror to those convulsions that must attend (ages hence) our separation from that country.

The Councils of a State, like the faculties of the mind, are liable to prejudice and decay—The conduct of the British Parliament towards America for several years past, carries strong marks of insanity and folly. The laws of Mechanics apply in Politics as well as Philosophy. A grain of Wisdom, properly managed, will out-weigh in this science the whole armies and navies of Britain.

We have been in some measure *passive* spectators of the manœuvres of our Mother Country. A Stamp-Act—Revenue-Act—A Board of Commissioners—Judges of Admiralty, invested with new powers—the Military set over the civil Governors, and both rendered Independent of the People—Restrictions on our Trade—Dissolutions of our Assemblies—and disregarded Petitions for Redress of those Grievances, have all been borne with a temper and moderation, which shew how much we value peace and order, and how inestimable we esteem the advantages of being connected with Great-Britain. We have only asserted our Right to Freedom, this has produced in some places a few trifling commotions, but these were conducted only by mobs, who are always the first-born offspring of oppression, and who are not unknown even in Britain, and particularly remembered there for having insulted our King a few years ago at his palace gates. Future ages will hardly believe that we were descended from British ancestors, when they read of our having borne so long, and resented so feebly, the outrages committed by a British Parliament upon the dearest birthright of a Briton—Moderation and gratitude are sometimes an overbalance for self preservation. The first law of nature cannot be contradicted by any social or national obligations. The man who refuses to assert his right to liberty—property—and life—is guilty of the worst kind of rebellion. He commits high treason against GOD.

Liberty—property—and life, are now but *names* in America. Liberty is levelled by the declarative Act of Parliament to tax us without our consent.—Property is now annihilated by the late Act of Parliament, which destroys the trade of Boston. Our countrymen are condemned without being heard.—A whole community suffer for the conduct of a few individuals.—News-papers and private letters from a Governor are their only accusers—and thousands accustomed to affluence are reduced to the lowest species of poverty. "They cannot work—and to beg they are ashamed." We dare not call even our lives our own. The next Act of Parliament may summon our Assembly-men and Patriots to expiate their virtue at Tyburn. New-York, Philadelphia, and Charles-Town, cannot expect to escape the fate of Boston. Our doom is delayed only with a view of dividing and weakening us. We have offered the same indignity to the British Parliament, and have done nearly the same injury to the property of the East-India Company. When the spirits of our brethren in Boston are subdued, our rivers and shores will probably be crouded with men of war and lined with Tide-waiters. An UNION of the colonies, like an electric rod, will render harmless the storms of British vengeance and tyranny. Remember, my dear countrymen, we are contending for the crown and prerogative of our King, as well as for liberty—property—and life. The British Parliament have violated the constitution, in usurping his *supreme* jurisdiction over us. Our brethren in Boston may perhaps stand in need of our councils. Every stroke aimed at them is levelled against the vitals of all America. Success has hitherto crowned our attempts to save our country. Virtue—unanimity—and perseverance are INVINCIBLE.

By accounts from different parts of Virginia we learn, that the Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Fruit, and almost all kinds of Vegetables, are greatly affected by the late frost.

Extract of a letter from London, April 8, 1774.

"*The eyes of all Europe are now turned to North-America. It must soon be determined whether they are men, and deserve that freedom which Heaven has put in their power; or whether they have the submissive spirit of a Spaniel that was formed to fetch and carry, and be kicked into submission. The London Merchants, such of them as trade to Boston, have evidenced a ministerial temper. They will not appear in opposition to the Ministry. A few natives of America have signed a petition to the King, Lords and Commons, which has occasioned very considerable debates in both Houses, has chanced to make more proselytes out of doors, than all the political pieces together that have appeared lately on the American subject. I suppose it was, because people in general attend more to any thing in that form, than to fugitive pieces which no body owns. The Minister, conscious of the badness of his cause, and fearful of an opposition, has called out all the Dogs of Hell to bark at the Americans: Never were the public papers so filled with the invectives of hireling writers. In the mean while, the further this business advances the more people begin to tremble for the consequences. I never go abroad but I am applied to by people who wish well to America, and express the most ardent desire, and hope that the Americans may be unanimous on the occasion, the Minister plumes himself on the certainty of their dividing among themselves, and considers them as a rope of sand. The Boston Port bill is an essay how far the other provinces will suffer a sister to be insulted; if the Minister succeeds in this attempt and no formidable associations are set on foot, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, the Provinces will soon suffer one by one. The Boston Charter is soon to be altered, which is also intended as a precedent; I believe I am well informed that certain other Charters, not far from Pennsylvania, will soon follow, nor is there any reason why all may not be changed, if any one of them may. It is apprehended that there never was more need of a* general convention *of the provinces than at present; such a thing would raise the idea of vigour and unanimity among them, and terrify their enemies. The notion of another Non-Importation Agreement begins already to alarm the Manufacturers, but the apprehension of cutting off trade with the West-Indies, alarms the West-India Merchants much more. I cordially wish that every American had heard the speeches that were made in Parliament, when the motion was made for leave to bring in the Boston Port Bill. It was then echoed from every Creature of the Court, that the time is now come when the question must be finally determined—Shall America be independent of Great Britain? or, shall it now be reduced to due subjection? Whether they will suffer themselves to be humbled, so as to submit to the yoke that is made for them—I shall not venture to guess, but if they do, I shall wish that I had been born in France, that land of freedom, or what may express the same idea: Every American will soon wish that he had never been born, for* not to be, *is better than* to be a Slave."

BOSTON, MAY 12.

It is worthy of remark, that nothing is said by the East-India company, or their friends, in England, of the destruction of the Tea as being their property, or any damages accruing to them thereby. It is solely taken up by the British Parliament, and the friends of the British Ministry, which plainly evinces, that the introducing said Tea into America upon that plan, was a scheme of the present Administration.

It appears that the drift of Administration and their *good friends* in England, is, to DIVIDE the union of the American colonies, and that devoted Boston shall feel the unparalleled tokens of their displeasure. But let us not be dismayed, let us persevere to the end, and resolve to yield our lives and fortunes, before we will submit to the iron yoke of tyranny! And let this sacred truth, be borne in the mind of EVERY AMERICAN, "By UNITING we STAND, by DIVIDING we FALL!"

Extract of a letter from one of the first Character in London, April 2.

"Alternations in the constitution of the Massachusetts are now greatly talked of, though what they are to be seems hardly yet settled. One thing mentioned is the appointment of a Council by mandamus; another, giving power to the Governor to appoint the magistrates without consent of Council; another the abolishing of town meetings or making it unlawful to hold them 'till the business to be proposed has been certified to the Governor, and his permission obtained. *All these projections, as well as the plan for blocking up the harbour, and the demolishing Hancock and Rowe's wharves, were sent from the infamous scoundrels at Boston and the neighbourhood.*"

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of great distinction in England, to a gentleman in this town, dated April 2, 1774.

"By the inclosed extract of a letter from Wakefield, in Yorkshire, to a friend of mine, you will see that the manufacturers begin to take the alarm: Another general non-importation agreement is apprehended by them, which would complete their ruin, but great pains are taken to quiet them with the idea that Boston must immediately submit, and acknowledge the claim of Parliament, for that none of the other colonies will adhere to them."

The following is the extract of a letter above referred to.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. T——, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, (in England) to Dr.——, dated 20th of March, 1774.

"Most wretched is the state of the poor about Dewsbury through the languishing condition of the woolen manufactory. I am told the poor's assessment for the last half year amounted to five shillings in the pound, and for the preceding half year to three shillings and six-pence, and this merely to preserve the poor wretches from absolute starving. Many of the lesser manufactures have already been broken up and sold, and the rest say, with tears in their eyes, that they expect it will soon be the common fate. Unfortunately, the chief branch of business of that very populous neighbourhood is making Duffil Blankets for the North American market, the total stagnation of which trade has chiefly brought on this distress. But the cloth business also is almost as bad. I am told that Tuesday an account was taken at Leeds of the cloths that lie there unsold, and they amounted to nearly 19000 cloths. Measures also are taking to get the number of cloths unsold in the Manufacturers possession, which it is not doubted will be found exceedingly great, and this is the time of the year when business should be most brisk. Mr. W——h, I hear, is going up again to London; furnished with these and other proper facts, to be laid before the Parliament.

"Even the principal manufacturers express their apprehensions, that they must either stop entirely soon or will be reduced to the common level. In short, the present state of things here is lamentable, and the prospect dismal. Our work people at Wakefield are tolerably well off, for the Mulneirs do a great deal this year; but at Leeds, I am told, little is done. Several families are already gone from Bristol this spring for North America, and carry their arts and manufactures with them: If they succeed, swarms will follow. All our hope of relief, while suffering the severities of a hungry and cold winter, was the revival of the demand from America: What astonishment and indignation then must we feel at the measures that blast that hope for ever, and fill us with apprehensions that these are but the beginning of sorrows. Such measures for the supporting *authority* are ridiculous enough; but alas we are too miserable to laugh. I was exceedingly affected last Friday on observing the settled gloom and dejection that sat on the countenances of the poor manufacturers, who brought their cloths to Mr. M—'s warehouse. How different from the looks they wore two years ago: in short our situation here is too forcible a confirmation of the principles so affectingly exhibited to public attention in Dr. Price's additional Preface to his appeal to the public, &c. which Mr. Lindsey has just sent. Beyond a doubt, if the event he so probably prognosticates takes place, the manufacturing part of the nation will first, and most severely suffer."

The bill for blocking up the port and harbour of Boston was opposed by the Dukes of Richmond and Manchester, the Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Camden, and the Earls of Shelburne, Temple and Stair. It was supported by the Lords Mansfield, Gower, Lyttelton, Weymouth and Suffolk. The debates were long and warm.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

THE regiments that are at present in America, it is said, will receive orders to remain there, instead of being relieved, and four more will be added to them from hence.

MARCH 17.

It may be depended on, that a sloop of war sailed from Plymouth fourteen days since for Boston, with orders to bring to England in irons, Messrs. Hancock, Rowe, Adams, and Mc Intosh. Mc Intosh has been very active among the lower order of people, the others among the higher.

MARCH 19.

The American cause certainly suffers for want of Lord Chatham's presence; but he is too lame to take any step in the business.

MARCH 31.

The further consideration of his Majesty's message of the 7th instant, together with the American papers, which were presented to the House by Lord North, upon the 7th and 11th instant, by his Majesty's command, is postponed to the 13th of April.

It is reported that the Agents for different Colonies, are to attend a very respectable meeting next week.

Yesterday a Petition was presented to the Lords by Mr. Bollan, Agent for Boston, and he was examined; a short debate ensued; soon after which the Boston Port-bill passed without a division.

This day his Majesty went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the Bill for the immediate removal of the Officers of the Customs from Boston, in Massachusetts-Bay, and to several other bills.

APRIL 2.

Orders are gone to Ireland for a general review of all the troops in that kingdom, to be taken during the course of this month.

The following is a true copy of the Petition to the House of Lords against the Boston Port Bill, signed by most of the American gentlemen now in town, and presented by the Earl of Shelburne. A copy of which was presented to the Commons.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of several Natives of America,

"Sheweth,

"THAT your Petitioners, being natives of his Majesty's dominions in America, are deeply interested in every proceeding of this Right Honourable House which touches the life, liberty, or property, of any person or persons in the said dominions.

"That your Petitioners conceive themselves and their fellow subjects to be entitled to the rights of natural justice, and to the common law of England, as their unalienable birthright: That they apprehend it to be an invariable rule of natural justice, that no man shall be condemned unheard, and that according to law, no person or persons can be judged without being called upon to answer, and being permitted to hear the evidence against them, and to make their defence.

"That it is therefore with the deepest concern they understand that there is now before this Right Hon. House a bill for pains and penalties to be inflicted on the town of Boston, for a trespass committed by some persons unknown upon the property of the East-India Company, without the said town having been apprized of any accusation being brought against them, or permitted to hear the evidence, if there be any, and to make their defence.

"That the bill takes away immediately from the inhabitants of the town the use of property to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds, vested in quays, wharves, stores, &c. That it will restrain many thousands of his Majesty's subjects from subsisting themselves and their families by their usual employments: That it will

punish the innocent for the guilty; and even should all the reparation required by the bill be made, the reſtoration of that property, or any part of it, is ſuffered to depend ſolely upon the will of the Crown.

"Your Petitioners conceive ſuch proceeding to be directly repugnant to every principle of law and juſtice; and that under ſuch a precedent no man, or body of men, could enjoy a moment's ſecurity; for if judgment be immediately to follow an accuſation, the accuſed, unacquainted with the charge, and debarred from defending themſelves, every fence againſt falſe accuſation will be pulled down, juſtice will no longer be a ſhield, nor innocence an exemption from puniſhment.

"Your Petitioners beg leave to repreſent, that the law in America miniſter redreſs for any injury ſuſtained there, and they can moſt truly affirm, that it is adminiſtered in that country with as much impartiality as in any other part of his Majeſty's dominions. In proof of this, they appeal to an inſtance of great notoriety, in which, under every circumſtance that could exaſperate the people, and diſturb the courſe of juſtice, Capt. Preſton and his ſoldiers had a fair trial, and a favourable verdict. The due courſe of law thus manifeſtly holding our redreſs, they cannot but conſider the interpoſition of Parliamentary Power to be as unneceſſary as it is arbitrary and unjuſt.

"Your Petitioners conceive that this Right Honourable Houſe being the ſupreme judicature of this nation, are too well acquainted with the inviolable rules of juſtice to require any further objections to the bill againſt the town of Boſton now under conſideration.

"They therefore truſt and pray, that this Right Honourable Houſe will not paſs a bill which is to condemn and puniſh perſons unheard, and therefore deprived of that privilege, which every principle of juſtice, and every practice of law allows to the meaneſt individual, the privilege of hearing and controverting the evidence againſt him, and maintaining his innocence.

"And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray."

Signed,

Stephen Sayre, William Lee, Benjamin Franklin, William Middleton, Henry Laurens, Ralph Izard, Iſaac Motte, John Ellis, Hugh Williamſon, Thomas Barker, John Bayliſſe, Arthur Lee, Thomas Ruſſen, Philip Neyle, Edward Bancroft, John Peronneau, Peeke Fuller, Edward Fenwicke, William Middleton, jun. Thomas Pinckney, William Haſel Gibbes, Thomas Bromfield, Joſhua Johnſton, John Hobſon, Daniel Bowly, John Alleyne, William Blake, John Ballendine, J. Williams.

In an addreſs to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, on the ſubject of the Boſton Port Bill, the writer ſays; "If the Port of Boſton is to remain ſhut till the people in that province acknowledge the right of Parliament to impoſe any taxes or duties whatever, except for the regulation of commerce, it muſt remain ſhut till the very name of a Britiſh Parliament is forgotten among them. You may ſhut up their ports, one by one, as the Miniſter has lately threatened. You may reduce their cities to aſhes; but the flame of Liberty in North-America ſhall not be extinguiſhed. Cruelty and oppreſſion and revenge ſhall only ſerve as oil to increaſe the fire. A great country of hardy peaſants is not to be ſubdued. In the grave which we dig for the inhabitants of Boſton, confidence and friendſhip ſhall expire, commerce and peace ſhall reſt together."

APRIL 6.

A conſtant reader ſays, that all perſons who favour the dragooning the Boſtonians, indicate as little ſound policy as they do of humanity; what a ſavage diſpoſition muſt theſe betray, who can be gratified with nothing leſs than the unnatural butchery of their fellow-ſubjects, by recommending the horrors of the ſword; ſuch would, no doubt, have been joyful Spectators of the French and Iriſh maſſacres, and have chuckled at the carnage.

APRIL 7.

Yeſterday General Gage took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and this day will ſet out on his voyage to North-America, as Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and Commander of all his Majeſty's forces now going to that place.

Orders it is whiſpered, have been given, or will be in a few days, that no fire-arms, ſwords, &c. be permitted to be exported from hence to America, or elſewhere, for three months to come. Theſe orders will not affect the Americans, for they have plenty of theſe inſtruments of death already.

We hear that the bill for regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, is the laſt that will be brought in relative to American affairs this ſeſſion.

All the material parliamentary buſineſs, it is expected, will be finiſhed by Thurſday the 12th of May.

Governor Hutchinſon, as ſoon as he arrives here, report ſays, will be knighted, and alſo be promoted to a conſiderable poſt in adminiſtration.

General Gage, 'tis ſaid, has the moſt extenſive Commiſſion that ever any Governor or Commander was inveſted with; but from the known humanity of that gentleman, there is no reaſon to fear that he will make any farther uſe of it than what duty and juſtice prompts him to.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches arrived in town from Governor Hutchinſon, of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, brought by the ſhip Sukey, Captain Brown, to Dover.

A great quantity of tents and camp equipage are ordered to be embarked for North-America.

The ſupplies this year are eſtimated at 4,200,000l. the Exchequer bills to be paid off one million, amounting in the whole to 5,200,000l. the land and malt to 2,300,000l. the ſinking fund to 2,600,000l. which leave a deficiency of 400,000l. to be raiſed by a loan on Exchequer bills, or a lottery.

In an apology for the late conduct of the Boſtonians, the Writer ſays, "I think the affair of the Tea is, in general, rather ill underſtood, and that the conſtitution of England, the fundamental law of property, and the unalienable rights of human nature, ſeem to have been but little regarded in this diſpute concerning American taxation. That the conſtitution of England has been little regarded muſt appear evident, when it is conſidered what the ſpirit of the conſtitution is, with reſpect to its rides of taxation. Does the Legiſlature levy a tax upon the kingdom in the ſame manner, and with the ſame pretenſions as the King of France, by his édict, impoſes taxes upon his ſubjects? certainly not: The Commons give and grant for themſelves and their conſtituents; the Lords anſwer for themſelves; and the King, by his aſſent and acceptance of ſuch gifts, binds the parties to fulfil the contract, and gives the deed the ſanction of the law. But, ſay the Advocates for American Slavery, Taxation is a neceſſary part of legiſlation; forgetting, or rather infamouſly miſrepreſenting the truth, which is, that our conſtitution knows of no arbitrary legiſlative money-bills, nor acknowledges any other ſource of taxation but free gift. Can any man, then, have a right to give away another man's property?—certainly not. And the Commons of Great-Britain may give and grant away as much as they pleaſe of their own property, but they have no right to give and grant away the property of the Americans.

We hear from Stockton, that preparations are making there by many reſpectable families, in order to emigrate to America.

APRIL 9.

Many people wiſh to inſinuate, that the conduct of the people of Boſton is not approved of by the other colonies; be that repeated to them again, with the firm aſſurance of truth, that the ſenſe of the people of America goes with the people of Boſton.

A tranſport is ordered round to Portſmouth, to take immediately on board all the officers belonging to the different regiments in North-America.

Yeſterday a packet was ſent from Lord Rochford's office for the Hon. William Tryon, Governor of New-York.

The Officers, ordered upon the duty of America, hang back, and declare it a piece of duty quite repugnant to their feelings, as Men and Engliſhmen.

Thurſday night a Cabinet Council was held at Lord North's, at which all the great Officers of State aſſiſted, as did his Excellency Gen. Gage, which ſat late. After their riſing a Meſſenger was diſpatched to Portſmouth.

Yeſterday a Patent, confirming the appointment of Gen. Gage, to be Governor of the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in North America, paſſed the Seal.

All the Officers in the troops now preparing for America, it is confidently ſaid, have an actual promiſe from a certain great perſon, of advancement on their return from thence, if they behave according to private orders. What thoſe private orders are may be gueſſed at.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHERAWS DISTRICT.

APRIL SESSIONS, 1774.

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT the PRESENTMENTS of the GRAND-JURORS for this Diſtrict, be publiſhed in the ſeveral Gazettes of this Province.

By the Court,

William Henry Harrington, D. C. C. & P.

THE PRESENTMENTS OF THE

GRAND-JURY for the Diſtrict of CHERAWS, *at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden at* CHERAWS, *on* Friday *the 15th Day of* April, 1774.

I. WE preſent as a GRIEVANCE, the Want of a new Jury Liſt.

II. We preſent the Commiſſioners appointed for building the Pariſh Church of St. David's, for not having it completed in proper Time; the Money having been granted, by the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, near four Years for that Purpoſe; by the Information of Charles-Auguſtus Steward, Eſq;

ALEX. MACINTOSH, *Foreman*,
JOHN HODGES,
WILLIAM HARDICK,
WILL. HENRY HARRINGTON,
MALACHI MURFEE,
JOSHUA HICKMAN,
THOMAS JAMES,
JOHN WILDS,
ROBERT CLAY,
ROBERT BLAIR,
ABEL WILDS,
THOMAS AYRES,
MOSES SPIGHT,
ROBERT LIDE,
WILLIAM GODFREY,
MARTIN DEWIT,
WILLIAM PEGUES,
ELIAS DUBOIS,
MARTIN KOLB,
ALEXANDER GORDON.

} (L. S.)

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
NINETY-SIX DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of *Common Pleas*, begun and holden at NINETY-SIX, on *Friday* the 15th Day of *April*, 1774,

ANDREW EAGER, | JOSEPH HUTCHINSON,
JOHN GUERY, | PHILIP SHIPES,
JAMES REED, | JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as JURORS at the ſaid Court, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

Notice is hereby given,

That they will be fined in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS Proclamation-Money of America each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Pleas-Office in CHARLES-TOWN, by the 30th Day of *November* next.

James Prichard, C. C. P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

GEORGE-TOWN DISTRICT.

APRIL-SESSIONS, 1774.

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT the PRESENTMENTS of the GRAND-JURORS for this Diſtrict, be publiſhed in the ſeveral Gazettes of this Province.

By the Court,

James Caſſels, D. C. C. & P.

THE PRESENTMENTS OF THE

GRAND JURY for the Diſtrict of GEORGE-TOWN, *at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden at* GEORGE-TOWN, *on* Tueſday *the 26th Day of* April, 1774.

I. WE preſent as a GRIEVANCE, the Want of a direct Public Road from the Plantation of Glaſs Caſſon, in the Warſaw Settlements, to the Plantation of Samuel Ratcliff, on Lynch's Creek, and from thence acroſs Black River at the Lower Bridge, along the South-Side of ſaid River to George-Town, as for Want of ſuch a Road, the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts are obliged to go a very conſiderable Diſtance out of their Way in coming to this Market.

II. We preſent as a GRIEVANCE, the Want of ſome Proviſion being made for Criminals confined in Goal, when ſick, who often ſuffer for Want of Medicine and proper Attendance.

SAMUEL WRAGG, *Foreman*,
BENJAMIN TRAPIER,
EDWARD HEWSON,
HENRY FUTHEY,
JOHN DOBBIN,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
PETER LESESNE,
JAMES SNOW,
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM STILL,
STEPHEN FORD, ſen.
WILLIAM COCKFIELD,
JAMES SEMPLE,
ROBER M'KNIGHT,
WILLIAM VEREEN,
JAMES FORD,
GILBERT JOHNSTON,
JOHN M'CANTS,
BENJAMIN GAUSE,
BENJAMIN HANDLEN,
SAMUEL SMITH,
ANDREW JOHNSTON.

} (L. S.)

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
ORANGEBURGH-DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of *General Seſſions* of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal-Delivery, for the Diſtrict aforeſaid, begun and holden at ORANGEBURGH, on *Tueſday* the 5th Day of *April*, 1774,

JARED NEILSON, | JAMES BALDRIDGE,
WILLIAM FLUDD, | MORGAN SAD,
GEORGE HALES, | WILLIAM ARTHER,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as GRAND-JURORS: And,

GEORGE SPINIE, | and
GEORGE KING, | STOFFEL SLAGEL,

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

Notice is hereby given,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of TEN POUNDS Proclamation-Money of *America*, and the latter in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS like Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Crown-Office in CHARLES-TOWN, by the Third *Monday* in *October* next,

James Mitchell, D. C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
NINETY-SIX DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of *General Seſſions* of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal-Delivery, for the Diſtrict aforeſaid, begun and holden at NINETY-SIX, on *Friday* the 15th Day of *April*, 1774,

MARK LOTT, | JOHN CAMERON,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as GRAND-JURORS: And,

GEORGE JOHNSON, | JOHN HUTCHINS,
ARTHUR GRAY, | and
BENJAMIN FORD, | GEORGE RAY,

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

Notice is hereby given,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of TEN POUNDS Proclamation-Money of *America*, and the latter in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS like Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Crown-Office in CHARLES-TOWN, by the Third *Monday* in *October* next.

John Caldwell, D. C. C. & P.

WANTED,

THREE good Journeymen Shoemakers, to reſide in *Eaſt-Florida*. For further Particulars, enquire at TIMOTHY's Printing-Office on the *Bay*, near the *Exchange*.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CHARLES-TOWN DISTRICT.

MAY SESSIONS, 1774.

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT the PRESENTMENTS of the GRAND-JURORS for this Diſtrict, be publiſhed in the ſeveral Gazettes of this Province.

By the Court,

James Johnſton, C. C. & P.

THE PRESENTMENTS OF THE *GRAND-JURY for the Diſtrict of* CHARLES-TOWN, *at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Gaol Delivery, begun and holden at* CHARLES-TOWN, *on* Tueſday *the 17th Day of* May, 1774.

I. WE preſent as a GRIEVANCE, the Law for preventing the exceſſive and coſtly Apparel of Negroes and other Slaves, eſpecially in *Charles-Town*, not being put in Force, as it would in a great Meaſure prevent the Robberies that are ſo frequently committed by them, in order to ſupport the preſent Extravagancy of their Dreſs; which Mode we conceive to be beyond their Means and Stations of Life to obtain in a juſt and honeſt Way.

II. We preſent as an Evil, and a very growing one, the keeping ſuch Numbers of idle and uſeleſs Slaves in *Charles-Town*, to the great Prejudice thereof, as it is well known that they are in general wanton, miſchievous and thieviſh; and are a great Means of preventing Induſtry, amongſt the poorer Sort of the White Inhabitants.

III. We preſent as a GRIEVANCE, that the ſelling cooked Rice and other Victuals, is ſtill practiſed about the Markets and Streets of *Charles-Town* by Negroes, whoſe Supply for carrying on their Traffick is from Theft, or unfair Purchaſes, and hath this great Evil ariſing from it, that Run-away Slaves, of Town or Country, are ſubſiſted daily thereby.

IV. We preſent as a GRIEVANCE, the Narrowneſs of the Paſſage of the Draw-Gate leading from *Charles-Town* to the Broad Road, as very dangerous, eſpecially in the Night-Time, and recommend it ſhould be pulled down, and the Moat near it filled up.

V. We preſent as a GRIEVANCE, Veſſels being permitted to perform Quarantine at *Hobcaw*, when the Lazaretto or Poſt-Houſe on *Sullivant's Iſland* is the proper Place for the ſame, and now free from all infectious Diſorders; and we do earneſtly recommend that a Law may be paſſed, obliging all Maſters of Veſſels, performing Quarantine, to bury their dead above High-Water Mark, and of a ſufficient Depth.

VI. We recommend the erecting of public Stocks in every croſs Street of this Town, with Power to be lodged in every White Perſon, as by the Negro Law is given to whip Negroes found without Tickets, to put Offenders therein, as the only Means to ſtop or check the intolerable Inſolence of Negroes and other Slaves in blaſpheming, talking obſcenely, and gaming, in the public Streets, as they daily do, but particularly on Sundays, which is ſo diſgraceful to common Decency, and the Religion we profeſs.

VII. We do recommend a Reviſion of all the Laws relative to Negroes and other Slaves, and that one ſufficient Law, in Lieu of them all, be framed; in which every Thing neceſſary may be compriſed, ſo as not to perplex Juſtices, Freeholders and others, who may have Recourſe thereto.

VIII. We do alſo recommend, as eſſentially neceſſary to ſecure our Property, that Proviſion may be made for completely fortifying this Port and Harbour, with Works that will be permanent, and not prove mere profitable Jobbs to the Undertakers.

IX. We do moſt earneſtly recommend, that the Legiſlature may paſs an Act for incorporating this Town, as the only Means that will effectually remove many Enormities, remove and redreſs many Grievances, and tend to introduce and eſtabliſh many wiſe and beneficial regulations.

Laſtly, We recommend, that theſe our Preſentments, by Order of the Court, may be publiſhed in the Gazettes.

BENJAMIN FULLER, *Foreman*,
KINSEY BURDEN,
JOHN RUSH,
JOHN BREWTON,
TIMOTHY CROSBY,
PAUL HAMILTON,
ALEXANDER MAZYCK,
JOHN McCALL,
DARBY PENDERGRASS,
THOMAS RADCLIFFE, jun.
JONATHAN SARRAZIN,
JOHN DUBOIS,
ROBERT HOWARD,
THOMAS RADCLIFFE, ſen.
THOMAS WHITESIDES,
GEORGE SHEED,
JOHN-SANDFORD DART,
WILLIAM SMELIE,
STEPHEN CATER,
ANDREW LEITCH,
WILLIAM EKELLS,
ABRAHAM BUSH,
} (L. S.)

RUN AWAY,

From the Subſcriber in *Union-ſtreet*,

A German Servant, named *Frederick Rocker*, about five Feet four Inches high, a ruddy Complexion, and a Baker by Trade, ſpeaks midling good Engliſh, is ſuppoſed to be enticed away by his Countrymen ſettled at NINETY-SIX. Whoever delivers the ſaid Servant to the Warden of the Work-houſe, or to me, in *Charles-Town*, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS Currency Reward, and all reaſonable Expences.

STEWART NICOLL.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

APRIL SESSIONS 1774.

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT the PRESENTMENTS of the GRAND-JURY for this Diſtrict, be publiſhed in the ſeveral Gazettes of this Province.

By the Court,

John N. Ogleſthorpe, D. C. C. & P.

THE PRESENTMENTS OF THE *GRAND-JURORS for the Diſtrict of* CAMDEN, *at a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden at* Camden, *on* Tueſday *the 5th Day of* April, 1774.

I. WE preſent Drury Wall, for ſtopping and obſtructing the King's High Road, by felling Trees and other Stoppages, acroſs the Road leading from McCord's Ferry to Rocky Mount; by Information of the Commiſſioners of ſaid Road.

II. We preſent William Luton, and Mary Sims, for keeping a diſorderly Houſe, and living together as Man and Wife, in an unlawful Manner; by the Information of Thomas Anderſon.

III. We preſent Francis Droſe, and Elizabeth Wood, for keeping a diſorderly Houſe, and living together as Man and Wife, contrary to Law; by the Information of George M'Hoy.

IV. We preſent as a Grievance, the Patrole Law not being put in Force, and Duty not performed as intended by Law throughout the Province.

RICHARD RICHARDSON, *Foreman*.
MOSES KIRKLAND,
JOHN WITHERSPOON,
JOHN GAMBLE,
SAMUEL BRADLEY,
HENRY CASSELS,
SYLVESTER DUNN,
JOSHUA ENGLISH,
RICHARD RICHARDSON, jun.
THOMAS BOSHER,
JOHN PAIN,
JOHN BURGESS,
JASPER SUTTON,
THOMAS CASITY,
MATTHEW SINGLETON,
THOMAS SUMTER,
ISHAM MOORE,
MOSES GORDON,
DAVID WILSON,
} (L. S.)

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
CHERAWS-DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of *General Seſſions* of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal-Delivery, for the Diſtrict aforeſaid, begun and holden at CHERAWS, on *Friday* the 15th Day of *April*, 1774.

JAMES KELLY,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as a GRAND-JUROR: And,

WILLIAM EDWARDS,

As a PETIT-JUROR, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

Notice is hereby given,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of TEN POUNDS Proclamation-Money of *America*, and the latter in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS like money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Crown-Office in CHARLES-TOWN, by the Third *Monday* in *October* next.

Calvin Spencer, D. C. C. & P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
GEORGE-TOWN DISTRICT.

WHEREAS at a Court of *General Seſſions* of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize, and General Goal-Delivery, for the Diſtrict aforeſaid, begun and holden at GEORGE-TOWN on *Tueſday* the 26th Day of *April*, 1774,

WILLIAM ALLSTON,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as a GRAND-JUROR: And,

CHARLES CHADWICK, | JOHN JAUDON,
WILLIAM LINSAY, | WILLIAM DAVIS,
JAMES BELIN, | PAUL LEPEAR,
ADAM McDANIEL, | ANDREW GREEN,

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

Notice is hereby given,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of TEN POUNDS Proclamation-Money of *America*, and the latter in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS like Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non Attendance, and tranſmit the ſame to the Crown-Office in CHARLES-TOWN, by the Third *Monday* in *October* next.

James Caſſels, D. C. C. & P.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber in *Bedon's* Alley, a GERMAN SERVANT, named FREDERICK BROADBACK, about Five Feet Six Inches high, a ſallow ſwarthy Complexion, and a Baker by Trade:—He eloped in Company with another Servant, his Countryman, and tis ſuppoſed both are harboured by their Countrymen, ſettled near *Ninety-Six*. Whoever delivers ſaid Servant at the Work-Houſe, or to me in *Charles-Town*, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, and all reaſonable Charges. DAVID SMITH.

RECESS SOCIETY.

THE Members of this SOCIETY are deſired to attend a QUARTERLY MEETING, to be held at the Houſe of Mr. FRANCISCO MORELLI, in *Church-Street*, on *Tueſday* the Seventh Day of *June* next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

By Order of the Preſident,
JOHN SMITH, *Secretary*.

CHARLES-TOWN, *May 23d*, 1774.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of *Common Pleas*, begun and holden at CHARLES-TOWN, on *Tueſday* the 10th Day of *May*, 1774,

JOHN DUTARQUE, | WILLIAM PINCKNEY,
MICH. MUCKENFUSS, | and
JOHN MILES, jun. | WILLIAM SANDERS,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as JURORS, at the ſaid Court, made Default, and were noted for Non-Attendance:

Notice is hereby given,

That they will be fined in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS Proclamation-Money of *America*, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, on or before the Firſt *Tueſday* in JULY next.

James Trail, C. C. P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of *General Seſſions* of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal-Delivery, begun and holden at CHARLES-TOWN, on *Tueſday* the 17th Day of *May*, 1774,

ELIAS WIGFALL,

Being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as a GRAND-JUROR: And,

VALENTINE LYNN, | DAN. RAVENELL, ſen.
SAMPSON NEYLE, | HUGH CHAPMAN,
LEVI DURAND, | MARTIN CAMPBELL,

As PETIT-JURORS, made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

Notice is hereby given,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of TEN POUNDS Proclamation-Money, of *America*; and the latter in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, like Money, each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good and ſufficient Excuſes, upon Oath, for their Non Attendance, on or before the third *Monday* in *October* next.

James Johnſton, C. C. & P.

CROWN-OFFICE, *May 20th*, 1774.

To be Sold at public Vendue,

On Thurſday *the 7th of* JULY *next*,

At the uſual Place in Charles-Town,

A Valuable PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing 900 Acres, ſituate on the South-Side of *Ediſto-River*, bounding to the Northward on vacant Land; Eaſtward on Land late of Mr. *Jackſon*; Southward on vacant Land; and Weſtward on Land of *John Swint*: The above Tract is about five or ſix Miles from the *Ediſto Saw-Mills*, and good Part of the Tract very valuable Land.

One other Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 500 Acres, ſituate in *Craven* County, on the Waters of *Fiſhing-Creek*; bounded on all Sides by vacant Land at the Time of the original Grant.

One other Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in *Craven* County, on the South-Weſt Side of *Great-Pedee* River, and on the *Back-Swamp*, containing 500 Acres; bounded North-Weſt by *Craſton Carwen's* Land; North-Eaſt, and South-Eaſt by *Edward Jerman's* Land; and on all other Sides by vacant Land at the Time of the original Grant.

One other Plantation or Tract of Land, containing 500 Acres, ſituate on the South-Weſt Side of the *Catawba-River*, in *Craven* County; through which, two Branches called *Doctor Cantzen's Aull-Branch*, and *Culp's-Branch*, runs; bounded on all Sides by vacant Land at the Time of the original Grant.

Alſo, One other very valuable Tract of Land, containing 250 Acres, ſituate in St. *Matthew's* Pariſh, on a Branch of the *Four-Holes*; bounded on all Sides by vacant Land at the Time of the original Grant.

Each of the above Tracts contain a conſiderable Quantity of good Planting Land; the Plats thereof, may be ſeen in my Hands, or at THOMAS GRIMBALL, Eſqr's.

Credit will be given till *January* 1ſt, 1775, the Purchaſers giving good Security and paying Intereſt, from the Day of Sale.—The above Lands were late the Property of Dr. *John Swint*, and ſold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY.
Late Provoſt-Marſhal.

PURSUANT to a Direction received from the VESTRY of the Pariſh of *St. Andrew's*, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons intereſted therein, That the Veſtry have aſſeſſed the Pariſh, for the Relief of the POOR thereof, in the following Rates,—2*s.* 6*d.* per Head on all Slaves—2*s.* 6*d.* on every Hundred Acres of Land—and 1*s.* per Cent. on all Monies on Intereſt.

They likewiſe directed the Aſſeſſment to be paid on or before the *Firſt Monday* in *Auguſt* next:—All Perſons concerned, neglecting this Notice, may depend on having Executions granted againſt them after that Day.

BENJAMIN STONE, } *Church-*
WILLIAM CATTELL, } *Wardens.*